GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PLANNING
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:3224
ANSWERED ON:22.03.2017
Migration from Backward Areas
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Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a)whether there has been large scale migration from Uttar Pradesh particularly from Bundelkhand during the last five years;

(b)if so, the details thereof, district −wise including Bundelkhand region;

(c)whether the Government has conducted any survey to find out the reasons for the migration

(d)if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government for development and providing employment opportunities in rural areas to check the migration?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND
MINISTER OF STATE FOR MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND
MINISTRY OF HOUSING & URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION

(RAO INDERJIT SINGH)

(a) to (d) The Economic Survey 2016-17 on the basis of new Cohort-based Migration Metric (CMM) showed an annual inter-state labour mobility averaged 5-6 million between 2001 and 2011 yielding an inter-state migrant population of about 60 million. Further, the survey stated that first-ever estimates of internal work-related migration using railways data for the period 2011-2016 indicate an annual average flow of close to 9 million people between the States. Both these estimates are significantly greater than the annual average number of about 3.3 million suggested by successive Censuses and estimated by any other study. The Survey further revealed that the largest in-migration was to Delhi region, which accounted for more than half of in-migration in 2015-16, while Uttar Pradesh and Bihar taken together account for half of total out-migrants. Maharashtra, Goa and Tamil Nadu had major net in-migration, while Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh had major net out-migration. Bundelkhand Region is spread in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. The major reason for migration has been stated to be economic which includes work, employment and business.

(e) Bundelkhand region of MP and UP had consecutive deficient rainfall for the four years from 2004-05 to 2007-08. The Government appointed an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) in 2008 to visit the areas of Bundelkhand and suggest measures to mitigate the drought and improve livelihood opportunities. Based on the report of the IMCT, the Cabinet approved a Special Package on 19.11.2009 at a cost of Rs.7266 crore. The Government further approved, on 19th May 2011, an Additional Central Assistance of Rs. 200 crore (Rs.100 crore each for U.P. and M.P.) to provide drinking water in Bundelkhand region. The package envisaged convergence with ongoing Centrally Sponsored Schemes especially MGNREGA to supplement part of the cost of the package and provide employment to rural work force. The primary focus of the package was drought proofing of the region while other complementary activities like postharvest management (market yards and storage godowns), livelihood improvement through livestock related activities (establishment of milk societies and Livestock Development Centres, income generation through goats and improved buffalo breeds etc., mitigating the drinking water stress through drinking water supply project etc. were also given due importance. So far Rs.4685.62 crore (Rs. 2110.67 crore to U P and 2574.95 crore to M.P.) has been released for the Package.

The Government of India is implementing various poverty alleviation programmes in rural areas namely; Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-

G), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) which inter alia address rural migration by creating employment opportunities, providing access to basic needs and creating rural infrastructure.